

The China Mail.

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一月十日正年十九百八十一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1890.

日一千九百零九年一月十日

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

Intimations.

NOTICE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

FROM this day our Prices for the Under-mentioned PATENT MEDICINES & PROPRIETARY ARTICLES will be as follows, viz.:—
Alcock's Corn Plaster \$0.40
Porcine \$0.40
Buchanan's Plaster \$0.40
Bell's External Powder \$0.75
Borden's Linseed Paint \$0.90
Borden's Extract of Caffeine \$0.95
Briggs' Charcoal Powder \$0.75
Brand's Essence of Chicken \$0.90
Brown's Jujubes \$1.00
Brown's Jujubes Troches \$0.45
Bunter's Nervine \$0.40
Brilliantine—Trusfit \$1.25
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s Dialysed Iron \$1.00
Ditto Hazeline \$0.69
Chlorodyne—Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Osgood's Indian (for fevers) \$0.90
Clarke's Blood Mixture \$0.40
Cockle's Pills \$0.40
Condy's Fluid \$0.40
Cuticure Soap (per Box) \$1.00
Dixie Davis Pain Killer \$0.45
Dunstont's Fluid Magnesia \$0.45
Du Barry's Rejuvenate (70 coats & 1.35 oz.) \$0.95
Elliott's Royal Embrocation \$0.95
Elliott's Royal Ointment \$0.95
Glover's Court Plaster \$0.35
Goddard's Plate Powder \$0.40
Grollon's Tamar Indian \$0.75
Grimaldi's Cigarettes \$0.75
Guyot's Tar Solution \$0.75
Pills \$0.75
Holloway's Pills \$1.10 c. 2/9 \$0.90
Ointment \$1.10 c. 2/9 \$0.90
Joy's Sanative Pills \$0.45
Joy's Anti-Asthmatic Cigarettes \$0.90
Key's Essence of Lusied Conigaine \$0.45
Keating's Insect Powder \$0.45
King's Dandelion Pills \$0.45
Lactopeptine \$0.45
Lalor's Phosphodrine \$0.45
" Ointment \$0.45
Pills \$0.45
Lamprecht's Saline \$0.85
Lilly's Gout Caps \$1.50
" " Pills \$1.50
Mallin's Food for Infants \$0.30
Morris's Pills \$0.45
Nalini's Dog Soap \$0.45
Neuramine \$0.45
Norton's Camomile Pills \$0.35
O. S. Tooth Blocks \$0.45
Patio Pectorale De Nard d'Arabi \$0.45
Pond's Extract \$0.45
Powell's Balsam \$0.45
Rigolot's Mustard Lozenges \$0.45
Dr. Cooke's Oriental Pills \$1.20
Rowland's Macassar Oil \$0.45
" Odonto \$0.45
Russian Inglass \$0.45
Saunders' Face Powder \$0.45
Savarsse's Salta Oil Capsules \$0.45
Savory and Moore's Infant's Food \$0.45
Scott's Liver Pill \$0.45
Seigal's Syrup \$0.45
" Pill \$0.45
Steedman's Powders \$0.45
" " Mints Pastilles \$1.25
" " Brillantine \$1.25
" Eucrhistina \$1.25
Vaseline, in 1lb. tins \$0.45
Warren's Essences of Ronnet \$0.45
Wilkinson's Saraparilla \$1.50
Windsor's Soothing Syrup \$0.45
Wright's Coal Tar Soap 1/6 Box \$0.60
Wyatt's Dialysed Iron \$1.00
Ridge's Food for Infants \$0.45
Robinson's Patent Barley and Grains \$0.45
Calvert's Carbolic Soap—
Toilet Soap (per box) \$0.60
" Medicinal, per Tablet \$0.35
Household Bars \$0.35
Pearl Scented 1/4 Oval Soap Tablets \$0.35
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1889. 2396

Intimations.

VICTORIA COLLEGE. (ABERDEEN STREET & HOLLYWOOD ROAD.)

His Excellency the GOVERNOR Sir G. WILLIAM DES VREUX, K.C.M.G., will preside at the DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES in the above GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION on MONDAY, January 13th, at 11.30 a.m.
Hongkong, January 10, 1890. 68

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, Central position, for a few weeks. Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO. Hongkong, January 10, 1890.

NOTICE.

A MEETING will be held in the CRY Hall, at 4.30 p.m., on THURSDAY NEXT, the 14th Instant, to decide what steps should be taken to perpetuate the MEMORY of the late lamented Hon. FREDERICK STEWART, LL.D., Colonial Secretary. Any Gentleman wishing to subscribe will communicate with the Under-mentioned.

ARTHUR K. TRAVERS,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 10, 1890. 69

VICTORIA ENGLISH SCHOOLS
will RE-OPEN ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 8th Inst.

The teaching staff in the Boys' Department has been increased by the arrival of Mr. ARTHUR A. WATTS, C.M., of Chelmsford Training College.

Miss F. TAYLOR, C.M., has been engaged to Superintend the Girls' Department, which will, in future, be carried on in a separate building at 21, Elgin Street.

In addition to the ordinary English subjects there will be classes for French, Latin, Chinese, Drawing and Singing.

Pupils enrolled on MONDAY and TUESDAY, from 9 to 11 a.m.

Hongkong, January 6, 1890. 39

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of January, 1890, at Twelve o'Clock Noon, when, in accordance with the Requirements of Article 96 of the Deed of Settlement of the Corporation, the Shareholders will be requested to authorize the Directors to accept an Ordinance passed by the Governor in Council of Hongkong amending the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANK Ordinance No. 5 of 1893.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 30, 1889. 2376

CHAMPAGNE.

VIN BRUT, ROYAL CUVEE,
LEMOINE.
AS SUPPLIED TO

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
and to

H.I.M. THE LATE EMPEROR FREDERICK OF GERMANY.

THE special feature of this Wine is that it is formed of juice of the grape solely, without the addition of candy syrup or liquid of any kind.

A DAY CHAMPAGNE, to be palatable must be made of the finest raw material.—A SWEET CHAMPAGNE can be made of almost any material. The excessive quantity of sugar in the latter mask completely its original character.

NATURAL CHAMPAGNE will agree with persons to whom the Sweetened Champagne are injurious; it is a true stimulant to mind and body, rapid, volatile, transitory and harmless. This Natural Champagne is recommended as being really dry, not by means of artificial addition, but because in the natural process of fermentation has been completed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.;
General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.

Jackson, January 7, 1890. 43

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the CITY HALL, on THURSDAY, 23rd January, 1890, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, together with Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1889.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 9th to THURSDAY, 23rd January, 1890, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary,
Hongkong, January 7, 1890. 49

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 20th instant all UNPAID DALLS will be chargeable with INTEREST at the rate of 12% per annum, to be calculated from the 10th November, 1889, and the same will be payable at the Company's Office.

Shareholders who have already paid the Call, but have not sent in their Bills of Exchange, are requested to do so without delay, together with Scrip for endorsement.

CHAS. F. HARTON,
Secretary,
Hongkong, January 8, 1890. 53

Business Notices.

WANGPO & WORIOR & CO.

FOR SALE.

A New Stock of

DEMON TENNIS BATS.

KENSINGTON TENNIS BATS.

THE "PERFECT" TENNIS BALLS.

AYRE'S CHAMPION TENNIS BALLS.

CAVENDISH POLES AND NETS.

TAPE TENNIS COURTS.

TENNIS SHIRTS, WAIST SCARVES.

TENNIS SHOES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, January 3, 1890. 23

ROBERT LANG & CO.,
Tailors, Hatters, Skinners and Gentlemen's Outfitters.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED OUT OUR
NEW AUTUMN GOODS,

consisting of

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF COATINGS FOR MORNING AND EVENING DRESSES.

A very Stylish Lot of TWEDDS, New in Design and Material, and a varied

Assortment of TROUSERING in all the Newest Patterns.

QUEEN'S ROAD (opposite HONGKONG HOTEL),

Hongkong, September 14, 1889. 1790

W. POWELL & CO.

HONGKONG RACES—1890.

WE ARE MAKING A SPECIAL SHOW

SILKS, PLUSHES, DRESS MATERIALS AND MILLINERY;

SUITABLE FOR THE RACES.

AN EARLY CALL WILL OBLIGE.

W. POWELL & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, January 11, 1890. 74

Victoria Hotel,
Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place.

The ROOMS are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East. The Accommodation and Service of every kind will be found to be of the best description.

An ample and varied TABLE D'HOTE is always provided and served in the spacious

large DINING HALL.

The HOTEL also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

The HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service.

Continental languages are spoken.

Messrs. DORAEJEE & HING KEE,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 16, 1885. 1612

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been Received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place at Stonecutters Island from FRIDAY, the 3rd, to WEDNESDAY, the 15th January (Sunday and excepted), between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

The Line of Fire will be in a South-Westly direction from the Battery. All Ships, Junks, and other VESSELS are CAUTIONED to keep clear of the Range.

By Command,

A. LISTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Hongkong, December 31, 1889. 14

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY,
LIMITED,
(LATE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE
COMPANY, LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

As sufficient Shares have been applied for to float the above Company, the business will be taken over (in accordance with the Prospectus) from this date; but in deference to numerous requests from intending Subscribers the Share List will be kept open until the 31st instant.

January 1st, 1890.

REFERRING to the above notice we beg

to announce that a GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY NEXT.

Hongkong, August 28, 1885. 1458

CHAS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers,
Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ANTIQUARIAN, CELESTIAL, BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

RITCHIE'S LOGARITHMIC COMPASSES, ADMIRALTY AND INSTRUMENTS, NAUTICAL BOOKS.

EGERTON'S & BROWNE'S PLATEDWARE, GOLD & SILVER PLATED WARE, GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY.

DIAMONDS AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

CHAS

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG
LAND INVESTMENT AND
AGENCY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 2,500,000
RESERVE FUND, 1,250,000

Board of Directors:
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman; Managing Director;
Hon. G. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman; Director;
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.; J. S. MOSES, Esq.; B. O. MICHAELSEN, Esq.; G. E. NOBLE, Esq.; LEE SING, Esq.; POON YONG, Esq.

Bankers:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE,
ON LAND OR BUILDINGS;
PROPERTIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

Estates managed, and all kinds of Agency and Commission Businesses relating to Land &c., conducted.

Full Particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 6, Queen's Road Central, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1860.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

ON

MONDAY NEXT,

the 13th Instant.

Hongkong, January 6, 1860.

Entertainment.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

ALI BABA,
AND THE

FORTY THIEVES.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
there will be
A PERFORMANCE
of the above Pantomime, on

the 23rd January, at 9 p.m.

Reserved Seats,.....\$2.
Unreserved Seats,.....\$1.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, on and after Wednesday, January 16th.

Hongkong, January 10, 1860.

62

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP,
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon, Esq.,
(Formerly ATTACHED APPRENTICE AND FA-
MILY ASSISTANT TO Dr. ROGERS.)

A The urgent requests of European
and American patients and friends,
has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied
by Dr. ROGERS.

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.

Sole Address.

2, DUDDELL STREET,

(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)

Hongkong, January 12, 1860.

66

No. 73, WYNDHAM STREET.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

CONFIDENTIAL HOME
FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.

Moderate Terms.

Mrs. KJELLER,
Proprietress.

Hongkong, July 15, 1860.

135

WINDSOR HOUSE,
HONGKONG,

No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE,

AND

FAMILY HOTEL.

Arrangements can be made to serve meals in Gentlemen's Quarters.

CONTINENTAL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

MR. BOHM,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, August 30, 1860.

1082

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, Ltd.

TIME TABLE.

(To take effect from 1st November.)

WEEK DAYS.

8 to 10 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

12 " 2 p.m. half hour.

" 2 p.m. " half hour.

3 to 7.30 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 8.45 p.m., 9 p.m.,

10.30 p.m. and 11 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

10.40 a.m.

12 (noon) to 5 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

3 to 7.30 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

Special CARDS may be obtained on application to the SUPERINTENDENT.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced TICKETS at the Office.

McAEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, October 30, 1860.

2076

JUST PUBLISHED—Price, 50 Cents.

MISSION ET STRANGERS:

History of the Churches of India,

Burmah, Siam, China, Japan,
&c., &c., &c.

TRANSLATED BY
E. H. PARKER, Esq.,
H.B.M.'s Consular Service.

To be had of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., MEADE, KELLY & WALSH (Ld.); and Mr. W. B. BROWN; and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, November 6, 1860.

2122

INSURANCES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 15, 1860.

1340

THE INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to Accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, November 4, 1860.

2113

Business Notices.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

the 13th Instant.

37

the 13th Instant.

3

THE CHINA MAIL

A Chinese native paper is responsible for the following:—A foreigner, known as the Cheok Yung, near Amoy, who had a hospital there, recently imported a cask of medicines from England. When it arrived the drugs, etc., were in a damp condition, and the foreigner ordered his servants to have them dried by the fire, but they were afraid to touch them, so he did the work himself. Soon after the thin air spread out before the fire a loud explosion took place, and six men were injured, and one so badly that he died. The foreigner escaped with singed whiskers and mustache.

The price at which the *Kuiting* has been sold to the Inspector-General of Customs is £18,000, and no conditions have been made to the Upper Yangtze Navigation Company's giving up its claim to such a sum. We do not know yet what effect this sale will have on the promoters of the scheme, but we trust that it will not have the effect of inducing Sir John Walahan to relax his efforts to obtain for British subjects the confirmation of the right to run steamers between Ichang and Chinkiang, which was virtually secured for them by the Chefoo Convention. No doubt the Tung-lu Yamen feels it has done a good day's work if, by this operation, it has postponed for a year or so the settlement of this question, on which it has allowed itself to be so worried by the obstructiveness of the Viceroy of Sz-chuan. —M. C. Davy's News.

FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR
That all thoughtful residents in the Colony have with regret the announcement of the intended departure of His Excellency the Governor, and the regret is intensified by the fact that it is caused by impaired health.

That, although it has been necessary on more than one occasion to criticise severely the attitude of the Governor towards the public, it has ever been admitted that his desire for the welfare of the Colony has been genuine.

That it was naturally some time before he got to know us here in Hongkong, but that over since his ministerial assassination, and, by dint of careful study and thoughtful observation, gauged the nature of the people, he has daily strengthened the universal opinion that he is a good Governor, able to hold the reins and to administer the government with justice and impartiality.

That the disappointment at losing his services, even temporarily, at a time when his experience would be of the utmost value, is general, and will not be lessened by the feeling that the new Colonial Secretary (who will, of course, administer the Government in Sir William Des Voeux's absence) is comparatively an untired man.

That in Lady Des Voeux's the Colony will lose the graceful presence of a pattern wife, mother, and hostess, who has won for herself the esteem of all those who have had the opportunity of learning the sterling qualities of her mind and heart.

That when she goes the poor, the sick, and the needy will lose a true friend. That the whole community will unite in wishing summer seas, unclouded skies, a speedy restoration to health and a quick return to the scene of their labours, to His Excellency and to Lady Des Voeux. That the warmest differences which arose between the Governor and the public were connected with drainage schemes, and these are in a fair way to be finally and intelligently dealt with by the competent expert who is now at work in the Colony.

That the proposal made the other day to grant a short Ordinance to admit of Mr. Chadwick's appointment on the Sanitary Board appears to sound the death-knell of all further disputes and bickerings.

That I hear Mr. Chadwick is likely to make a long stay with us, as he may be appointed to carry several of the proposals contained in his reports into practical effect.

That his time as yet has been fully occupied in a study of the schemes of water distribution, and that when plans for the fullest utilization of the Tyne Supply are completed, Mr. Chadwick will doubtless turn his attention to the more knotty questions involved in the drainage of the city.

That the Sanitary Board seem to have entered upon the practical stage, and are inclined to do something more than talk. That Sir Cooper, the Sanitary Surveyor, will give a good though brief account of the progress made during the year.

That Mr. Cooper has put his finger upon what must be a source of evil smells, to say the least; that is, on the large fire-clay downspouts in Chinese houses which are often connected with a closed drain, and the upper open ends serve as a lead for noxious gas into the house itself. That it must not be forgotten that, in addition to kitchen wastes, other kinds of filth are poured down these pipes, and if the Sanitary Surveyor (or the Sanitary Department) can effect a radical reform in this matter, he will deserve well of the Colony.

That if the Sanitary Surveyor would learn the art of compilation, so that he might be able to discern between European residents anxious to work with him and Chinese whose natures lead them to work against him, he would make still better progress than he is making at present.

That the Sanitary Surveyor would learn the art of compilation, so that he might be able to discern between European residents anxious to work with him and Chinese whose natures lead them to work against him, he would make still better progress than he is making at present.

That I knew next before that Government had undertaken to supply drinking water to the community, and the public allowed to Mr. Cooper probably meant the contractors.

That the only outward and visible sign that work for this Utility was being done at the Hongkong Observatory, has this week disappeared.

That the Time Ball—which may be taken to represent the only useful outcome of this costly department—has failed to mark the time for several days.

That the First Assistant of the Observatory has been suffering from serious illness, and the Second Assistant has bettered himself, and (as intimated by advertisement, as before noted) the Observatory has practically struck work.

That the public feeling, as far as can be judged, is that the delance of the government of the Colony and disregard of public interests have gone on just a little too long.

That anxious inquiries are being made concerning the steps to be taken by the Governor to obtain a satisfactory explanation of the work done and left undone at the Temple of the Stars.

That a Committee of Inquiry was supposed to have been appointed, with the object of placing the work of the Observatory upon a better footing, but they were afraid to touch them, so he did the work himself. Soon after the thin air spread out before the fire a loud explosion took place, and six men were injured, and one so badly that he died. The foreigner escaped with singed whiskers and mustache.

That the Unofficial Members of Council ought to take this matter seriously in hand, and if an inquiry were instituted and vigorously prosecuted, the school would well repay for the trouble taken, whatever other good it might bring about. That the Singaporeans could not be accused of challenging Hongkong to row against them, in single-oulling, double-oulling, and four-oared boats.

That good prospects of a merry time during the Chinese New Year week are held out, if the programme mapped out in the school will faithfully adhere to, and every one hopes that bright weather will favour the visitors from the sunny South.

That Prize Distributions are the order of the day, and the question has arisen whether, after all, certificates of merit should not take the place of prizes. That the present tendency seems to be to hunt for the reward, instead of the merit and distinction of being a teacher—a tendency which, if encouraged, is sure to abolish prize-givings altogether.

That the Gamblers are to be beat with something or to paper-mills and mints, minnows and hospitals.

That Colleges galore are spoken of, and two professors—one of Botany and another of International Law—have lately arrived in the City of Rams.

That the many Hongkong friends of Capt. Rose (of Messrs. Roche & Co., Haiphong) will be filled with sorrow and regret by the sad news of his violent death at the hands of the Tonquin pirates.

BROWNIE.

CRICKET.
HONGKONG C. v. UNITED SERVICES.

This match was commenced yesterday and continued to day, but play had to be stopped before the finish on account of the rain. The Club batted first and a gallant stand was made by a few of the men while the rest made out a feeble show. With 73 to bow down, 66 by Serresoma Smith and 37 by E. J. Coxon, the team reached 238 was reached. The conditions under which the United Services batted to day were a good deal different from those the Club experienced, owing to the drizzling rain of the forenoon. When play had to be stopped at three o'clock the Services had put on 128 for three wickets, which looked pretty hopeful for them. The following is the score:

CLUB 1st Innings.			
B. W. MacEwan, & Blair	14		
P. H. Smith, & W. A. Watson	13		
J. J. Campbell, Miss. B. Lowry	21		
D. L. Hutchinson, n.m., ran out	0		
L. G. Evans, & W. A. Watson	10		
A. G. Wiles, & W. A. Watson	0		
L. Hallward, not out	21		
Total	128		

UNITED SERVICES 1st Innings.			
L. H. Blair, c. c. & W. A. Watson	11		
J. J. Campbell, Miss. B. Lowry	21		
D. L. Hutchinson, n.m., ran out	0		
L. G. Evans, & W. A. Watson	10		
A. G. Wiles, & W. A. Watson	0		
L. Hallward, not out	21		
Total	128		

POLICE SHOOTING MATCH.			
The return shooting match between teams representing the Inspectors and Sergeants, and the Constables, of the Hongkong Police Force, took place yesterday afternoon. The following are the scores—			
INSPECTORS AND SERGEANTS.	200	300	500
yds. yds. yds.	21	21	21
Inspector Quincey	27	24	15—66
Act. Insp. Butlin	28	24	27—79
Sergeant Gillies	22	25	24—71
" Melver	28	27	16—71
" Ford	30	18	17—45
" Komp	29	28	20—81
Duncan	29	26	27—82
" " "	26	26	26—80
Hannah	27	22	10—65
Harkins	28	26	26—80
" McNab	26	29	23—75
Robertson	30	26	26—82
Ewan	23	27	23—73
Totals.....	327	204	569 990
yds. yds. yds.	21	21	21
GENTLEMEN,	25	21	20—76
" Heit	38	26	23—77
Waison	31	22	21—79
Carson	30	22	21—73
" Guy	26	23	11—50
Young	28	18	22—63
McDonald	21	28	24—73
McLeod	27	24	17—63
Withers	22	23	15—60
Christie	30	22	24—76
Watson	29	22	24—75
Baker	13	10	19—47
Totals.....	323	257	566 938

PRIZE DAY AT THE DIOCESEAN HOME.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils at the Diocesan Home and Orphanage took place to-day. Hon. A. P. MacEwan presided, and there were also present: Rt. Rev. Bishop Burnet, Rev. W. Jennings, Colonial Chaplain; Rev. G. H. Boddifield, Union Church; Rev. J. Chalmers, Ltd., Rev. Pastor Hartmann, Rev. C. G. Renach, Rev. R. Gottschall, Dr. Thomson, Mr. C. J. Bateman, Headmaster, Hongkong Public School, Mr. Edmund Sharp, &c.

Mr. G. Piercy, the Headmaster, read the annual report, which is as follows:—

The year has been a very successful and prosperous one. With the exception of a few cases of fever, the health of the Institution has been good. Both the Second and Third Masters however have been sick; ill that they had to enter the Civil Hospital; the latter has since left the Colony.

The school roll, including 20 girls, numbered 143, being an increase of 18. The fees collected amounted to £7,651.84, an advance of nearly 31 per cent. The sum due from school materials sold has more than doubled, being £126.48.

The average attendance on the 240 days on which school was taught was 130 from 63.83 to 88.64. Sixty-three scholars had the minimum Government requirement (20 days); one was away in the country on the Inspector's visit; one is of deficient intellect; six had passed the highest standard one, two, three or four years previously and so being ineligible for Grant-in-Aid purposes, prepare for University Local Examinations. The remaining 62 (last year 50) were examined by H. M.'s Inspector of Schools; 59 passed or 84.6 per cent. (last year 60 per cent). Three Out-

boys failed, but in only one subject each, viz. first standard 2 failed in Dietrich, mistaking 'coll' for 'coin' and other similar words, and fifth standard one failed in English Composition; in these standards and in the sixth, for some inscrutable reason, no failure is allowed. In Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and English History 100 per cent. passed; in Literature 92.5; in Composition 91. In each of these Standard subjects 22 were examined; Physical Geography 81.8 per cent. passed; Anatomy and Physiology 90.9, Entomology 85. Dr. Eitel adds "the school has come more specially distinguished itself by uniformly good marks in Standards V and VI in Physical Geography, and especially in Physiology."

This is due to the careful teaching of the Second Master (Mr. Macmillan). The Government grant earned is £822.14, being an increase of 30 per cent.

Considering that this school (and even to a greater extent in Victoria College) the great majority of the scholars seldom use English at home, so that the difficulties of acquiring a foreign language, such as correct enunciation, idiom and spelling, are encountered and surmounted by nearly all the school; that the Chinese have not been able to read the English written by themselves; I should say that my mark is very good indeed.

The boys are to be beat with something or to paper-mills and mints, minnows and hospitals.

That Colleges galore are spoken of, and two professors—one of Botany and another of International Law—have lately arrived in the City of Rams.

That the many Hongkong friends of Capt. Rose (of Messrs. Roche & Co., Haiphong) will be filled with sorrow and regret by the sad news of his violent death at the hands of the Tonquin pirates.

That the Gamblers are to be beat with something or to paper-mills and mints, minnows and hospitals.

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THE FOOL'S EPITAPH.
Sleep well, sweet knave of cap and tolls,
Our brother of the brier heart,
Who dared to seem the thing he was
And scorned the hypocrite part.

Who espoused 'neath his fard's weight,
And gayly clashed fate's fetter links,
And snapped his fingers at life's frown,
And bandied humor with the Sphinx.

We cowards cloak our motley garb—
Beneath convention's ample fold,
And great our brother's antic grin.
With often looks, slyster and sly.

Our pale, wan lips would fail dully
Folly, the heritage of each,
Although it peopled many a rotted
And jingle in our foolish speech.

Brother, we lack but thy stout heart
To scorn the contumacious games,
To flout our motley, shake our bells
And jingle in our burly dance.

Sleep well, sweet fool! like thee, we live
In open guise or unconscion'd,
No more wiser, not half as brave;
Until like thee, too, we find rest.

—Arthur Market Cummings, in Life.

ULTIMA THULE.

BY HALL GALT.

During the summer of this year I visited Iceland, and there I saw and heard much that interested me very deeply. All well with me, I shall go to Iceland again, and live among the bonds in their mountain abodes, and among the fisherfolk on their desolate coasts. I like the Icelandic people; I think they liked me, at all events we got along agreeably. So far as I could judge, they were either little or no reason in my judgment, and they seemed sincere in what I said, that I should see more of their inner life and character. The Icelandic is not master in his own house, and this makes him very sensible on many points. I did not probe the sure places, and he was too proud to make any display of them. But on the other hand, he made no concealment, and I think it lies at the bottom of his heart that if England and America knew how matters stand with him, perhaps help of some peaceful sort would come his way. I have no doubt that he is right in that, and I wish I had sufficient command of the facts and of the ear of England to say with confidence what I think of the relation of Iceland towards Iceland. That may come some day, and meantime all I wish to do here is to gossip in an easy way on some aspects of Icelandic character as I saw it in the course of a short visit.

The Icelandic people are the poorest that I have any knowledge of, but they are also in one respect the proudest. They do not mind getting money by means that are not actually unfair, but they will accept nothing less than charity. Shortly after landing at Reykjavik, I had experiences both of Icelandic shrewdness and Icelandic pride. We were to make a journey to Krusvik to see the sulphur mines, and had sent one of Zogga's men to catch a dozen ponies, where they were grazing on the moors outside the little capital. The Icelandic is a leisurely creature, and the work occupied several hours. During this time we walked over the town, and then rested in the Hotel Island. There had been no touring at the jutty, and none in the streets, but round the hotel doors there stood a little group of people with various articles for sale. One woman sold the Icelandic woman's house-caps, the hats, a sort of flattened tea with a longer tassel; another sold Icelandic shoes, a sort of skin slipper; and yet another sold African jewellery of Icelandic manufacture. The prices were high, but we paid them, and pocketed our treasures, and some of them old folk whose stock had been entirely sold out shipped away like children. One young Icelandic boy gave me two large silver coins, and asked forty kroner for them. As silver they were not worth half as much, and so I hesitated, though I wished to possess them. My first impulse was to offer thirty kroner, but I did not like to cheapen the coin, and I thought that I believed he was trying to take advantage of me. Very reluctantly I said No, and turned my back on the Icelandic. Then I heard this conversation between him and the supercargo of the ship in which we had sailed.

'How much did you say, Sigfus?'

'Forty kroner.'

'Nonsense, I'll give you twenty.'

'Very well, that will do.'

Thereupon I turned about and caught the eye of the Icelandic, but there was nothing in his face to betray shame at his attempt to cheat me.

Shortly after this the ponies were brought down from the moor, our guide was engaged, and our party made ready to set out. The twelve shaggy, bony, pecky little horses were drawn up like a lot of sheep in the yard at the back of the hotel, and there, too, a great crowd of women, children, and ills fellows had congregated to see us start. I had got into the saddle, and was waiting for my friends, when an old woman pushed her way through to the horse's head and held out a pair of great worn gloves. She could not speak English, and I could not speak Icelandic, but I saw that she was wearing the gloves for sale. I did not need them, and so I pulled out of a side pocket a pair of thick fur-lined gloves to show her that I was already provided. She nudged and seemed disappointed. I looked at the poor soul, and saw that she was very poor. She had a torn lura on her head, torn skin shoes on her feet, and a ragged woolen dress that scarcely covered her. Rheumatism seemed to play sad havoc with her limbs, for she could scarcely walk to get out from among the feet of the ponies. I took a silver coin and offered it to her, as quietly as I could; but she drew herself back with dignity, looked grave, shook her head, stiffened her hips, and walked away as one would say, 'I came to sell, not to beg.' Never in my life had I felt more completely humiliated. I dare say I shall be laughed at when I add that I did all that I could do in my helpless ignorance. I raised my hands.

Thus, before I had taken three hours in Iceland, I had established a leading trait of certain Icelandic character. Our guide that day, and the next, was a good simple-looking creature named Jónas Jónasson. He spoke English very fairly, French as well, and Danish I dare say a good deal better. I rode beside him many miles of the journey, and we were often silent of the rest of the party, and had half our horses in front of us, for we had taken at least two horses for each person. Jónas had been guide to Bayard Taylor in 1874, and he remembered Mr. Baring Gould's visit much earlier than that. He promised me great enjoyment of his country. Iceland was the fairest land on earth, and he loved it, and would never leave it. There was something touching in Jónas's patriotism, and I would not have disturbed it for the world. Iceland is, perhaps, the least hospitable country on the face of God's earth, and Jónas's share of its good things probably represented less than half the earnings of the worst-paid English farm labourer. But he seems content and happy in his simple way. Two or three months of every year he earns about five kroner (five and seventeen halfpenny) a day, and during the rest of the year he can earn little or nothing. He lives in a house

that would not compare favourably with an Irish cabin in Connemara; he eats fish and fish-bread, and drinks poor coffee and weak beer, and sometimes a bottle of light wine called brennvin. On the whole, I dare say Jónas is looked upon as a fairly prosperous man, and compared with the ghouls that hang about the villages of the interior he is indeed a thriving merchant. It is a hard life tho' Icelanders live on their lava rock of the northern seas, but they love it and cling to it as no Frenchman and no Italian ever loved the land that nature has so abundantly blessed.

Before going to Iceland I had made a close study of certain Icelandic juries, and I was impressed both for great severity of law and simplicity in the carrying out of justice. But one story that came my way betrayed a simplicities that surpassed simplicity. An interesting young Icelandic, who had lived in Scotland, told me that going across the desert some time ago he met a man on his pony, riding towards Akreyri. Such meetings are rare in those parts, and like ships on the sea the two men halted and spoke. And this was the manner and substance of their intercourse—

'What's your name?'
'Stefan.'
'Whose son?'
'Thorsteinsson.'
'Where are you going?'
'To prison.'
'What for?'

I have every reason to believe that this story (short of the name) is strictly true. The position of woman in Iceland is not by any means such as would satisfy the leaders of the woman's rights movement. Among the more educated people in Reykjavik who have travelled in Europe and America there is a distinct and increasing tendency towards the manners of western civilization, but the treatment of wives and mothers and female servants in remote places is Eastern in its severity. A wife is not in any visible degree the mistress of her own house, and she is certainly not the hostess at her own table. She does not sit with her husband's guests. As often as not

she does not appear, and is hardly seen at all; or if seen she is seen for a few moments only, and then goes back to her kitchen. The kitchen is her home, and she is in it early and late. Even when she is the wife of a rich man, as rich men are abundant in her country, she still keeps her own home, and always her own household. These are broad descriptions of her position, and I know how easy it is to see in such accounts of a people but slightly known. Certainly I myself witnessed more than one instance of what looked like the humiliation of woman to English eyes. I visited at the houses of an excellent and able man, who is, if I remember aright, a member of Althing. He received me alone, and was very friendly and hospitable. I asked if he had any family and he called for his children. They were too sweet boys of four and six, who seemed to be much indulged by their father. I inquired after their mother, and she was sent for. After some time she came, looking as if she had just been removing from her comedy face the traces of the work of the kitchen. This is my wife,' said the husband, and that was all he said. 'She is a fine rice, and she did not sit. She sat by her young son on his knee and his long hair in his mouth. She stood literally in the open doorway, or not half a pace inside the room. He resumed the conversation that had been interrupted by her entrance. She understood English and could speak it a little, but said nothing beyond two or three words that I took

to be words of welcome. This went on for several minutes, when forgetting all I had heard, and every warning I had received concerning the position of woman in an Iceland home, I rose and offered the lady a chair. I shall not soon forget the look of indignation. The wife stood colourless, silent, and shamed her hands. Her husband said, 'No, no, no.' Quietly, very emphatically, and with a gesture of abasement and extreme impatience. At the next moment I had removed my seat, hot and cold by turn, the wife had gone back to her kitchen, and the husband, who had regained his natural amiability, was smiling as if saying within himself, 'I had forgotten that you were an Englishwoman.'

I dare say this sort of thing does not occur in some of the houses in the capital, but that it represents not unfairly the position of women in nine-tenths of the representative Iceland houses. I know not fully from observation, but on the assurance of several Icelanders who have travelled in England and become conscious of the very different esteem in which women are held among ourselves.

It may be that in some Iceland homes there is fully as much tender deference paid to women as ever cheered and sweetened the homeliest homes in England. I can only say that I saw nothing of it, and heard nothing of it. It seemed to me that it might be possible to live a year in a good Iceland house without seeing much of it.

Women folk, and a lifetime without really knowing them. In the inland places, among the farming people, the women are the bakers of wort, and the drawers of water. Of course they have their functions, their duties, and one of the main functions of a woman is to bear children. The wife of a rich man, as rich men are abundant in her country, she still keeps her own home, and always her own household.

This wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of 'Notes and Queries on China and Japan,' has reached its Eighteenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the 'Far East,' and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, and Social Sciences, and Special Numbers on Tibet, Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travels by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to Editor, 'China Review,' care of China Mail Office.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Eitel, Froehden, and Hirth, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Waters, Stent, Phillips, Macleod, Greatorex, Jameson, Phillips, Keppel, Pritchett, Phyllis, Giles, Plaza, and Taylor—all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is £5.00 per annum, postage included—payable in advance. Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to. Address, 'Manca, China Mail Office.'

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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'This number contains several articles of interest and value.—North-China Herald.'

'The China Review for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Theologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritzsche, on "The Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Observatory of Peking, from 1841 to 1852. Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa,' by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notes on New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nan-Hsu," and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting.—North-China Daily News.'

'A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronize.—Chrysanthemum.'

'The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries.'

'That's my child,' said Grimson, 'and he has stolen it.'

'The captain asked the woman if that was true, but Helds could not speak or understand a word of English. The captain on his part could not speak or understand a word of Icelandic. So the woman seemed to be going mad; but her husband did not release. These were the days when America was holding out her hand to Iceland, and asking all Icelanders who could not live on their cruel rock of the frozen seas to come out and found a new Iceland on the shores of the Pacific. And the ship that my friend the captain sailed lay at the time of the jolly to Seydisfjord.

On day Helds watched her opportunity, crept up to her former home, stole her own baby, hastened down to the floor, went aboard the ship amid the crowd of a hundred emigrants, and stowed away in some dark corner below decks. The ship in due time weighed her anchor and steamed down towards the sea. Then there was a hub and cry, and an Iceland boat came sounding after her. Grimson was in it with the captain and half-a-dozen other men. The steamer slackened off for them, they came aboard, and the captain asked what they wanted.

'There's a woman on your ship who has stolen a child,' said the captain.

'Whose child?' said the captain.

'Mine,' said Grimson.

'We'll have her up,' said the captain.

Every woman aboard who had a child with her was then brought on deck, and among them was Helds. Grimson singled her out, and then began the inquiry.

'That's my child,' said Grimson, 'and he has stolen it.'

The captain asked the woman if that was true, but Helds could not speak or understand a word of English. The captain on his part could not speak or understand a word of Icelandic. So the woman seemed to be going mad; but her husband did not release. These were the days when America was holding out her hand to Iceland, and asking all Icelanders who could not live on their cruel rock of the frozen seas to come out and found a new Iceland on the shores of the Pacific. And the ship that my friend the captain sailed lay at the time of the jolly to Seydisfjord.

'Where is the child's mother?' said Grimson.

Grimson made no answer, and then an Iceland woman who stood by asked the question to Helds in Icelandic, and she answered in her own tongue, 'I am his mother. It is true I took him, but he is my own child.'

When this was translated to the captain, he asked if it was true, and the sheriff had to admit that it was so; but Grimson protested that by the law of his country the father, not the mother, was the guardian of the child, and as such the father of this child, he was bound to suspect, and turning to Grimson he said,

'It's the law of Iceland,' cried Grimson, in great wrath.

But the captain's blood was boiling by this time. Like a true, ill-tempered, pig-headed, right-hearted British tar, he said—

'The law of Iceland be —! The woman's under the British flag now, and she shall stick to her child; and just you get off my ship, the lot of you, or —no! I'll throw you into the sea!'—London Figaro.

WA TSZ YAT PO,
華字日報
CHINESE MAIL.

THE PRESENT LEASE OF THE CHINESE MAIL EXPIRED on the 31st ultimo, after which the INTEREST of the present LESSEE (Mr. Ho Chung Shang) only remained. The BUSINESS is now conducted by a MOST EFFICIENT NATIVE STAFF, and ARRANGEMENTS have been made which cannot fail to make the Paper in EVERY SENSE A FIRST-CLASS JOURNAL.

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
Proprietor.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE,
September 1, 1889.

SAILOR'S HOME.

A NY Oast-off Clothing, Books, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Printed and published by GEO. MURRAY BAIN, at the China Mail Office, No. 7, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

POSITION PER LAST REPORT.	CASH QUOTATIONS. (For Time Bargains see memo. at foot).	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.		
STOCKS.	PRICES.	TIME BARGAINS	LAST REPORT.	OPENING QUOTATIONS.
Banks.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank—Corporation	1863 \$ 7,500,000 69,000 3 125 all \$ 4,400,000 \$ 70,307.32	80% for 1 year to 30/6/90 80% ex 30/6/90 to 30/6/90	Aug. 26, 89 107% prem.	200% prem. buyers
Marine Insurances.				
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	1867 \$ 2,500,000 10,000 5 250 \$ 265 732,500	28% —\$7 per sh. for 1888 estimated to 30 June 88	Oct. 11, 89 \$103, sales	—
Chian Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	1865 \$ 2,000,000 24,000 5 83.33% 25 \$ 650,000 \$ 231,343.91	estimated to 30 June 88 20% per cent. for 12 m.	Sept. 10, 89 \$171, buyers	\$74 \$71
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.	1863 £ 1,000,000 5,000 £ 200 £ 50 £ 320,000,000 Tls. 476.2.80	10% per cent. for 1888 Tls. 32.82 and Tls. 32.84 per	April 27, 89 Tls. 340	—
Yangt				